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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

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Poetry.

I awoke one morning in midwinter time, And thought I'd awak'd in another clime: For the ground which was bare the night before, And as black and hard as iron ore, Had disappeared-could be seen no more. And now as far as the eye could go, Lay a vast expanse of new fallen snow, My pulses bounded with a rapturous flow. And my heart with pleasure was all aglow At winter's first poetic effusion.

(For the cold and gloom I have thought its prose; While the soft white snow in its pure repose; The pearly fringing along the eaves, And the delicate work which the Frost king

weaves. Are, I take it, its poetry.)

'Twas a day of rare beauty, and proved yet more For a birdling sweet sought our household nest; A tiny, rosy, lovely thing. Came with the snowflakes on angel wing,

And we called her our "Snowbird." The winter passed, and it was not long Ere our birdling's voice was tuned to song, Our slumbers were broken at dawn of day, By the caroling sweet of her matin lay, And then she became our "Lark."

So some sped onward, and she grew apace, Learning to warble with rarest grace, All of our simple household songs, And of others she heard a countless throng,

Then we termed her "Mocking Bird." She did not act as other birds do, Flying away when the summer was through; But she staid in the winter so dull and drear, Our homes to brighten-our hearts to cheer;

And then she was our "Canary." And when her young heart began to expand, Taking in all of the household band, With a love so innocent, deep and pure, Of life-long duration, constant and sure.

Oh! then she was our sweet "Dove." I have prov'n, I think, her inalienable claim. To this sweetest and dearest of baby names, Even the patter of her little feet, As she runs down the walk her papa to meet, There is one more title she has not claimed: (Our hearts grow faint whene'er it is named.) She has become to us all so very dear, There sometimes comes o'er us a sick'ning fear, Lest she should grow weary of earthly things, Should unfold to our vision some hidden wings;

Soar away to another, purer sphere-A "Bird of Paradise. Indianapolis, 1861.

And, leaving our nest all dark and drear,

Selected Miscellany.

From the New York Herald. Beecher on the Slain in Battle. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has just taken his vacation till September, and his congregation may do the best it can for spiritual food during the in terval. On taking leave, he preached a sermon and crusts, when my yard is full of fat pullets,

the cradle. Morr than one half of the other half as my water is none of the best, I never give it die before old age. Sudden death is not most to to a poor traveler without mixing it with plenty be feared or dreaded. The most painful and the of wine or something else wholesome and cool slowest road to heaven is by discuse. Looking at ing. Come into my house, my honey; divil blow it in its just view, commend me to sudden death | me but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I -death by the lightning stroke, by the whistling have; you shall have the best supper and breakball. To be sure, with sudden death there is a fast my farm can supply, which, thank Heaven, violent shock; but as a translation, to pass through is none of the worst; you shall drink as much as the golden doors of heaven, violent deaths are to you choose, provided you mix it with plenty of be desired. For me, let God's will be done; let good wine, and provided also you prefer it. Come me die when and where He pleases; but with my in, my hearty, come in, and feel yourself at will, not with the long vacation furnished by sick. home. It shall never be said that Patrick O'ness and disease, my body pyrched with fever, my Flaherty treated a man scurvily who had been blood drying up, my brain stagnant, to go crawi- fighting for the dear country which gave him a ing and creeping out of life, but rather in full free room.

manhood and life, full of vigor" It is very evident that the reverend gladiator Loan Office Windows-Last Pledge. mistook his profession, and that he ought to be Loan offices-vulgo, "pawn-brokers' shops, leading a brigade. Instead of a minister of peace, he ought to be a man of war. He thinks the best way a man can die is, not by disease; but by a look into their windows occasionally, for in them sudden death from a "whistling ball." It was, we can read, as in an open book, strange secrets no doubt, for this reason that in the Kansas of misfortune and improvidence. The true history troubles he recommended Sharpe's rifles as better of a pawn-brokers' shop would be peculiarly in medicine for soul and body than the Bible. Yet teresting. Every article that finds its way there it is remarkable that, like General Greeley, he keeps out of the way of the whistling bullets, which they think excellent music for other men's "A pretty trifle," we observed a few days ago, ears. Why did he not accompany the Great as a kind hearted gentleman showed us a lady's Army to battle, even as Chaplain, if in no other watch which had just been redeemed with part of way? If Mr. Beecher's doctrine be sound, then the proceeds of a chairity fund raised for the benthe prayer in the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church, which deprecates "sudden death" must be all wrong, and men ought to commit suicide, if they cannot find death in any other form. "Violent the proceeds of a efft of a widow. "Would you li quired. "Yes." was ou deaths" he says, "are to be desired." The worst of this plan would be that it would soon bring ceeded to tell us the following story: the human species to an end. Thus do the

While one of our chaplains of the army was repeating the line of the Lord's prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread"—a soldier

"The Recruiting Office."

Walk up, gentlemen, and place your names on our roll-never mind the fixins; if our desk is a barrel, and our ink bad enough—in a horn—that barrel is the altar of Liberty nevertheless. Yes, and that scroll of paper—may it never become your winding sheet—is the scroll of Fame. Gentlemen, this workshop with its drills, files and wheels, turns out heroes in due course of ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, time—if not sooner. Bell Ona, gentlemen, that's the female superintendent of our war department, likes young men-what woman don't say youyoung and active, between the age of 18 and 33, that's the age of Carriage, Ferage, and Baggage. Single men preferred, of course, that don't mean

Dress up for your country. "Step into the imminent deadly breeches," as Shakespeare says—and a good pair of shoes to boot, and a new coat over all. You may wear a jacket the first, it won't be long-be brave and you'll get a coat at Weeker and two of the Daily..... 50 00 length. You may carry a musket to begin with, but let your reports be favorable, and you may Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above s'port a sword by your side. The field is wide ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber open, and advance is the word-advance 'till you get to the top of the beap, and then you can take

you can't come by two's-you may come in crowds

f you will-the more the merrier, say I-call up

If you should happen to get wounded, there's a hospital for you to go to-not to chaw the cad of disappointment, but to feel your oats like a man that has done his duty, with medical advice gratis - there's an inducement to shed your

And as a provider, gentlemen, Uncle Sam feeds his boys well. Would you believe it, that you have rolls every morning at revielle-peas on a trencher for breakfast, and roast beef for dinner. There's the fun, too. Lashings of Picquets and whist after nightfall, balls full of music, and parties night and day, with Quad-drill at the Guard house, and Gallops, Steps and March-

So toe the mark, gentlemen. Take a gun on Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; your shoulder and aim for glory. Come with a will-not your last testament, or any other, for the Bible Union will furnish you every thing in Notices of Festivals, Picuics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regwant a will that has no cant about it.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double child. She will feed and clothe you with a bounttiful hand, and wive you after you have suffered Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description and been bled, and come back, a hundred and sixse charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the ty acres of free soil in the far West, where you Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in can plant your destinies by the sweat of your

torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not selves. Give me your names, and have them accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements be- handed down to future generations, at once. This is the post of posterity, where the males are sent right on their destiny ation if they don't fall into the Dead Letter Box on the way.

"A Hundred Dollar Note to Boot." Old V., a well-to-do-farmer in Illinois, had some four marriageable daughters; and being one of those men who think their girls should get married as soon as they are out of their short clothes, felt somewhat chagrined that his girls

should remain on his hands so long. There was a young fellow in the neighborhood who had been waiting on the V. girls for some time, and had gone the round from oldest to youngest; and the old man had been anxiously waiting for, and expecting young B. to "ask con sent" for some one of the girls, but as yet he waited in vain. B., however, had proposed and been accepted; but the old folks had not been made acquainted with the fact.

Now, in the meantime, B. had purchased a fine horse of the old gert and had given his note on six months' time for one hundred dollars. Well, pay-day was fast approaching, and B. had not the "ready" to meet it. As the day before the note became due, young B. made his way over to the old gent's, determined to ask him for his daughter-hoping thereby to get an extension on the

note at least. As good luck would have it, he met the old man in the yard, and was about to go through with that interesting ceremony of "asking consent," when imagine his surprise and joy, when the old gent broke out with the following:

"Look here B., you young rascal, you have been courtin' my gals for more'n a year; you've been gaddin' and cuttin' round with the hull on em. Now, your note comes due to-morrow, and I'll tell you what I'll do. You shall marry one of my gals-I don't care a snap which-and I'll give you a good settin' out and your hundred dollar note to boot; and if you don't I'll sue you

"It is a bargain," says B. "I'll do it." And the next week there was a "tall" wedding down at the old man V's; and to this day B. chuckles over the way the old man gave his consent without asking, "and a hundred dollar note to boot."

Eccentric Hospitality. During the American war of 1812, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged,

seing destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued: Patrick-And who the divil are you, now? Soldier-My name is John Wilson.

Pat .- And where the divil are you going from Sol .- From the American Army at Erie, sir. Pat.-And what do you want here? Sol .- Will you permit me to spread my blan

ket on your floor and sleep to night? Pat.-Divil take me if I do. John Wilson. Sol .- On your kitchen floor? Pat .- Not I, by the Hill o' Howth.

col -In your stable then? Pat.-I'll be be hanged if I do that, either. Sol .- I'm dying with hunger, give me but bone and crust; I ask no more?

Pat.-Divil blow, me if I do sir. Sol .- Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you?

Pat.—Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such Sol .- I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy—can you so inhospitably reject me from your home?

Pat.-Reject you? who the divil talked a word about rejecting you. Maybe I am not the scurvey spalpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on the floor, my kitchen floor, or my stable; now, by the powers, d'ye think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I've a dozen soft beds all empty? No, by the Hill o' Howth, John, that I won't. In the second on the killed in the recent battle. The following and turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers, not I, that's flat. In the third place you asked me "More than one half of the human race die in for some simple water to queach your thirst; now

"A pretty trifle," we observed a few days ago.

"Would you like to know its history?" he in

"Yes," was our answer, "if it has a history. "Indeed it has," said he, and thereupon he prothe human species to an end. Thus do the fanatical clergy, cutting adrift from common sense, run war and all other things into the ground.

"Mrs. C., though now poor, very poor, was once rich. That watch was a bridal gift to her from a loving husband, and she prizes it highly, not so much for its intrinsic value, as for the as-

sociations with which it is connected. "How her husband was reduced from wealth to poverty, and how he struggled against misfortune need not here be repeated. His experience was like that of thousands of others-a brilliant rise

the Mississippi. The act, under the circumstances, was a cowardly one, for by it a wife, tenderly reared, and an infant daughter, were left wholly three months ago? It was the love for the old

know and feel the stings of poverty. Time wore on. She parted with everything that she could sell save her bridal present—his 'pretty triffe,' as anywhere in the bounds of the old Union—are to

Feelings on the Field of Battle.

a soldier for the first time on a battle field:

only of their own personal experience. Where treason to the true sovereign-thepeople. ing, and the whole, in a frenzy of resolution. in view of any such condition of affairs. You accompany them to the field. They halt. War continued, can do but one thing-cut the An Aid de-camp passes to or from the command Union by the sword, and blow it to fragments by ing General. The clear voice of the officers gunpowder. It was a Union of consent, made by ring along the line in tones of passionate elo | freemen with arms in their hards. It can be con quence; their words short, thrilling and elastic. tinued only by consent. If, after protracted con The men feel like giants. The word is given to sultation and endeavors, it be found that the de march, and the body move into action. For the scendants of those who, by the Constitution made first time in your life you listen to the whizzing of by the Union, have so degenerated that they can iron hail. Grape and cannister fly into the ranks, not live together, then the Union is, for the time bomo shells burst overhead, and the fragments being, an impossibility. That the North can die fly all around you. A friend falls; perhaps a tate terms to the South, or the South to the dozen or twenty of your comrades lie wounded or North, or that, in any such manner a Union dying at your feet; a strange involuntary shrink- worthy the name, or true to American traditions ing steals over you; which it is impossible to re- can be formed, is an absurdity that could find sist. You feel inclined neither to advance nor lodgment only in the narrow had of a bigot and recede, but are spell bound by the contending emo-tions of the moral and physical man. The cheek and deeper in the mire, till these accidentally in blanches, the lip quivers, and the eye almost hesi- control learn that peace is the first necessity in tates to look upon the scene. In this attitude order to any project of reconstruction of the you may, perhaps be ordered to stand an hour in Union .- New York Freeman's Journal. active, havoc meanwhile marking its footsteps with blood on every side. Finally the order is given to advance, to fire, or to charge. And now, what a metamorphosis. With your first shot you become a new man. Personal safety is your least concern. Fear has no existence in your bosom. Hesitation gives way to an uncontrollable desire to rush into the thickest of the fight. The dead and dying around you, if they receive a passing thought, only serve to stimulate you to revenge. You become cool and deliberate, and watch the effect of bullets, the shower of bursting shells, the passage of cannon balls as they rake their murderous channels through your ranks; the plunging of wounded horses, the agonies of the dying, and the clash of contending arms which follows the dashing charge, with a feeling so callous by surrounding circumstances, that

your soul seems dead to every sympathizing and Such is the spirit which carries the soldier through the field of battle. But when the excitement has passed, when the roll of musketry has ceased, the noisy voices of the cannon are stilled, the dusky pall of sulphurous smoke has risen from the field, and you stroll over the theatre of carnage, hearing the groans of the wounded, discovering here, shattered almost beyond recognition, the form of some dear friend whom only an hour before you met in the full flush of life and happiness; there another, perforated by a bullet; a third with a limb shot away; a fourth with his face disfigured; a fifth torn almost to fragments; a sixth a headless corpse, the ground ploughed up and stained with blood; human brains splashed around, limbs without bodies, and bodies without limbs, scattered here and there, and the same picture duplicated scores of times, then you begin to realize the horrors of war and experience a reaction of nature. The heart opens its flood-gates, humanity asserts herself again, and you begin to feel and act more the man and less the demon. Friend and foe alike now receive your kindest ministerings. The enemy who but a short time before, full of hate, you were doing all in your power to kill, you now exert to save. You supply him with water to quench his thirst, with food to sustain his strength, and with sympathizing words to soothe his troubled mind. All that is human or charitable in your nature now rises to the surface, and you are animated by that spirit of mercy "which blesseth him that gives and him that takes." A battle field is eminently

a place that tries men's souls. What Can We Do!

would say NEVER! Were it indeed a question of them as a part of this report.

the honor of New York or of the North, there (Here follows Cox's resolutions which have alwould be no such thing seen as ignorant and loaf- ready been published in the Sentinel,) ing politicians becoming Colonels, Majors, and It was further resolved by this convention-

nority-or there will not be found for money doctrines and disregard of its warning advice.

Bull's Run, and first to rally in the intrenchments dignity, equality and rights of the several States, that protect Washington. When in acknowledgment of that fact President Lincoln and Secressian accomplished, the war ought to cease.

gress may increase the nominal pay of the sol- petency and favoriteism shown in the administra diers, and trust to General Starvation to turn re-cruiting sergeant for the army of the North, but Federal Governments deserve and receive our it will not do. We must know what we are inqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

Stitutions of the South, and to turn loose upon stitutions of the South stitut the country a horde of negroes utterly unfit for liberty, then Major General Greeley, with hisdear friend, Henry J. Raymond, of the running Brigard, and the rest of the abelitionists, must do the fighting. Loyal Americana, who love the old Constitution of the United States, will do nothing of the kind. If it be to set at defiance the most sucred and permanent branch of the United States Government, the Judiciary, and to annul the most

and a sudden fall. But the change was more than sacred right of freemen to be tried in court for ing defeat could have come upon us, with troops he could bear. He gave way under it, and sought any charges brought against them, or else to enrelief from his troubles in the muddy waters of joy their liberty-American freemen will not fight

unprovided for. But the wife loved him too well United States, its Constitution, and its Governto reproach him, and for his reckless deed she found a thousand excuses in his high spirit and his noble nature, which were by no means appa- duct of the Administration has been profligate, rent to common understandings.

"Gradually the widow—so faithful to his memory as to deem it a fault to love again—began to vantage of an anti-national and minority party.

you call it-when her child, the gentle Annie, have no influence, and to meet with no favor, from took sick, and—I will not dwell on the sad scene this Administration. If necessary to this end, —died! It was to get a coffin for little Annie dismiss the Cabinet that has proved an acknowlthat the watch was pawned. The poor widow edged failure, and select a Cabinet entitled to the had never thought of parting with it before, and respect of the country. Do you say this is to she was determined, as soon as possible, to re dismiss your friends, and to takeours? No. We deem it and never part with it again. She cer- will name men very few of whom have been such tainly would not part with it for any of her own as, in ordinary times, we would like to see thus necessities.

These facts came to the knowledge of a charitably disposed gentleman, who went quietly around among his friends and raised means sufficient to and make a Cabinet from the great central States, place the widow above the reach of want, at least that have most at stake in the Union. Take for the present. She is now the tenant of a sick | Crittenden or Guthrie from Kentucky, William room. The pawn ticket was placed in my hands C. Rives or Col. Wm. Peyton from Virginia, with money to relieve the watch and here it is. Reverdy Johnson from Maryland Chief Justice Manley from North Carolina, "homas Ewing We confessed that it had, and thanked our from Ohio, Mr. Dallas from Penrsylvania, Comfriend for the touching details of which this item is | modore Stoctkon from New Jerse, and Fillmore composed. Verily there are mysteries of the heart from New York. We could vary be programme; which become connected with the history of com-mon things, and which are undreamed of in the that, however personally obnoxious some of them daily intercourse that characterizes social life.— would be to us or to others, are the class of men New Orleans True Delta. would give satisfaction to thewhole country. There is not one of them that could refuse to accept any Cabinet place, even unter Lincoln, is The correspondent of the Charleston Courier such a critis of the country. Letsuch a Cabinet gives the following description of the feelings of be chosen, or let the present Cabinet conform to such a national action as the gentlemen we have

named would be sure to insist on. No person who was not upon the ground and If the Executive wishes the country to sustain an eye witness of the stirring scenes which there | it, it is bound to conform to the known sentiment transpired, can begin to comprehend from a des- and principles of the country; if it sets this sencription, the terrible realities of a battle; and even timent and these principles at defance, let it not those who participated are competent to speak wonder if the country suffers it to perish for its

friends and foes are falling by scores, and every "What can we do?" Direct the Generals in species of missile was flying through the air, the field to propose an armistice for six months. threatening each instant to send one into eternity, Next propose and call a National Convention of little time is afforded for more observation or re- all the States to see what, in this great erisis, we flection than is required for personal safety. The as a people ought to do. It is an atter usurpation scene is one of the most exciting and exhilirating of power for the President or for Congress to atthat can be conceived. Imagine a regiment pass-ing you at "double quick," the men cheering now arisen. Neither the President nor Congress with enthusiasm, their teeth set, their eyes flash- is constitutionally qualified, norwas either elected

Allen County Democratic Convention. The Convention met at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne on Saturday, August 10, at

11 o'clock A. M. The Hon. James L. Worden was called to the chairi and Nicholas Ladig and John Conger, Jr., prointed Secretaries. On motion the Chair appointed the following amed persons a committee to draft resolution I. D. G. Nelson, P. Hoagland, N. McLain, Platt

Squires, I. B. Blue, O. Bird and . 8. Litchfield On motion of O. Bird, the Chairman is authorized to add to said committee one person from each township in this county; whereupon the Chair appointed the following persons: J. W. Carter, of Cedar Creek; Dr. J. Townsend, of Springfield; A. Johnson, of Lafavette; A. Weber, of Milan; S. Baker, of Monroe; J. L. Youngker, of Madison; John Nail of Jefferson; S. Cartwright, of Aboit; W. H. McDonald, of Adams; ohn P. Shoaff, of Eel River; R. Casselman, of Jackson; Wm. Reed, of Lake; Joseph Auth, of Marion; Jacob Sayler, of Maumee; J. M. Rice, of Pleasant; J. Knous, of Scipio; R. Laird, of

St. Joe; G. Brackenridge, of Washington; V. Metcalf, of Bright Precinct. The said committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissent-

Resolved. 1, That the Democrecy of Allen county, now as ever, are devotedly attached to the Union of the States; and that we deprecate and condemn the rebellion which threatens to

overthrow and destroy it. 2. That, while we are thus devoted to the Union, we believe the most judicious and proper course to secure its maintenance and perpetu ty, has not been pursued: That a great mistake was committed before the commencement of hostili ties in rejecting all the various propositions having for their object a peaceable settlement of the uestions that have given rise to the present war: That we believe, had some proper proposition of compromise of the difficulties been adopted, the war, with all its train of evils, involving an immense sacrafice of human life and material wealth, and requiring a resort to extraordinary and burthensome taxation, and the creation of an overwhelming national debt, might have been conorably avoided, and the Union preserved in-

3. That we believe another and greater mistake, if possible, was committed by the Congress which has just adjourned, in rejecting the resolutions offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, having for In the great reaction that is taking place their object such amendments of our federal conthroughout the North, in regard to the miserable stitution "as shall assuage all grievances and bring attempt at arraying one part of this country to about a re-construction of our national Union, "subdue" the other part, we hear it asked on ev- on the basis of the fundamental principles of that ery side: "What would you have us to do?" constitution: That we cordially approve the course "Must we give up to the South?" "Must we surof the members who voted for a suspension of the render to them?" We wish to meet this state of rules so as to receive the resolutions; and while the public mind. Were it a question of the approving their course, we cannot but condema North surrendering to the South, were it a ques- that pursued by those who voted against such sustion of the sovereign State of New York surren- pension, or, being present, declined to vote at all. States, we We therefore s

utants, in the army of defense. The real 4. That the civil war by which our country fighting material of the State would be in arms, at present disturbed, is the natural offspring of and men of a far other military education and misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical capacity would appear at the head of our forces. agitators, North as well as South, and that the "What would you have us do?" A near fu- Democratic party have equally opposed the exture is about to reply. Let the Black Republi- tremists of both sections, and having at all times can hucksters take note of it. Lincoln must de zealously contended for the administration of the clare himself national not sectional-his Cabinet | General Government within its constitutional limmust become national, or give place to a Cabinet its, that party is in no way responsible for calamrepresenting the country, and not an accursed mi ities that have resulted from a departure from its

any more than for affection, enough of men to keep Lincoln and his Administration safe in Wash-mocracy, banishing all feelings of passion or resentment, will recollect only their duty to the It is just as well to be plain spoken, and a whole country: That this war should not be great deal better. The sentiment has undergone waged for conquest or subjugation, nor for the a prodigious change since the flag epidemic that purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the raged some few months ago. We have had to rights or established institutions of the States, but face realities, instead of silk or bunting. The to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Congallant Sixty Ninth was deepest in the fight at stitution, and to preserve the Union with all the

tary Seward visited their encampment, and ask- 6. That while we deem it the duty of every cited if they would not re enlist, those high offi- izen to support and sustain the Government concials no doubt remember the reply they received—not the pretended reply that was telegraphed to the papers, but the scorching words that was addressed to them by the gallant officer who was requested by others to reply for the regiment.

It is utterly idle to deal in mystification. Con
That the corruption, extravagance, incom

as brave and patriotic as our noble volunteers, had they been efficiently officered and properly cared for.

9. That the privilege of the writ of habeas right or wrong. While we admit that sometimes corpus is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the who have deceived them, we must insist that their benefit thereof except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it.

10. That the present administration has all our sympathy and support in all its constitutional whose affairs ought to be conducted with strict and legal acts in endeavoring to suppress the rebellion. But whereas, and in so far as it may the mere end of their institution. The same have for its objects, in the prosecution of the war, a destruction of the institutions of the South, or ion, prohibit other attempts to guide the morals an unwarrantable interference with the institution of men. With questions of philanthropy, governof slavery, we are most decidedly and emphat- ment can have nothing to do, for all such ques-

11. That we regard free speech, and the right to fully, treely and temperately discuss all the ters which belong alone to God. In the true end acts of the Government, as among the most of government this cannot happen. Tariffs, sacred rights of American citizens. This is a banks, sub-treasury, all have a business, none of right which we expect to enjoy, and it behooves a moral aspect. They bear the same relation to every citizen to see that it is not destroyed either the nation as the policy of conducting commerce through the forms of law, or by attempted vio- does to a merchant. They involve the method of

On motion, the Committee proceeded to the nomination of Auditor for Allen county, and there being no oppostion, George F. Stinchcomb time and under all circumstances—which are not as necessary to the business prosperity of the B. D. Miner, having received a majority of the country in war as they are in peace—must, in the

votes cast, was, on motion, declared unanimously elected as the candidate for County Commissioner.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Central Com-Democrats to cling to their party principles. If mittee for the ensuing year, as follows:

Charles E. Sturgis, Chairman; Nelson McLain, we denounced anti-slavery agitation as inimical John A. Robison, D. B. Litchfield, Jesse Coles, Morris Cody, W. H. McDonald. that it is better in time of war. If it is right On motion of I. D. G. Nelson, it was ordered that government shall not, even in the most prosthat the proceedings of this Convention be signed | perous times, confide its money to private banks. by the officers, and published in the Fort Wayne but shall keep it in its own depositories, how shall Sentine, and that the State Sentinel and Fort | we say now, when times are not prosperous, and Wayne Times be requested to copy.

After an e'oquent address by D. H. Colerick, when the temptations to fraud are greater than ever, that it is right that Government shall put its

Esq., the Convention adjourned sine die, with three rousing cheers for the Union. J. L. WORDEN, Chairman.

Secretaries. J. Conger, Jr.,

Our Army Correspondence. The Thirteenth Regiment in Virginia-Defense of Col. Sullican-Hospital Regulations-Burial of the dead now. But they have not been wrong in the past, -A Scouting party, composed of Erucken's cavalry, and now, of all times in the country's history, is and a few infantry of Col. Kimball's regiment, fired their strict construction of the constitution necesupon by the rebels, and three killed—Flag of Truce—
Drs. Fletcher and Clarke captured by the rebels as scouts and spies—Fute unknown.

Sary. They have always been a Union party. They resisted Republicanism because they thought it tended to civil war. They were driven from

CAMP CHEAT MOUNTAIN, August 11, 1861. To the Editor of the Daily State Sentinel: At last I have the Sentinel daily, and once | tion and the Union. Are such a party to abandon again I write you a few items that may be of interest to you and your readers, although of no importance to us, as we have become accustomed insolence in the opposition to demand of them that they shall discard their organization and to them. Last night we had jig dancing and co- principles, as a necessary proof that they are loytillons in front of Col. Heffren's quarters, and it was worth more for the health of the camp than all the pills and powders of the medical chest. practices? Speaking of health, I must state that many persons believe the matters I stated about our wounded at Rich Mountain and Beverly, was a But the Union must be governed in accordance thrust at Col. Sullivan and the other officers of with the Constitution .- Chicago Times. this regiment. Such was not the fact, and if they would inform themselves as to army regulations, they would not nor could not have placed such a construction upon my letter. The United States Surgeon has charge of the Hospital, and no colonel has control over it. It is above and beyond the pamphlets in our office. Under the ambitious our regimental officers' control, and they can in title of "The War System of the Commonwealth no wise direct the principal Director or Surgeon of Nations," he deals out anathemas against war what to do. So the infamous guerilla chief of the Madison Courier, backed up by Representa- man. It is the Duel of Nations, the Trial by

tive Bingham, and a few disappointed seekers af ter place, had better haul in their horns about as well as the soul, must recoil. It is an address Governor Morton. You know, sir, that I do not of strained eloquence, full of borrowed scraps of like the principles of Morton politically, but I despise the curs of his own party who bark at his whole; and the motive for it seems to have been heels because he will not obey their behests. Gov. a desire to vent unpatriotic hatred against the Morton is not to blame for many appointments he has made, because they have, in all cases, the war with Mexico. been "well recommended," and the man who Whenever the count blames Col. Sullivan, only does what his own infamous heart desires to do, blackens the char- sprung up to revile the Government as murderous acter, honor and standing of one who has suc- and depict, in exaggerated colors, the guilt of ceeded in spite of their foul and low-lived machi-The facts are these: Col. S., learning that the now that the war is between brothers, and the

men needed assistance and attention, detailed Dr. horrors of fratricide are added to bloodguiltiness Gall from the regiment, knowing him to be com and the scene is at our own firesides! Not only petent and skillful, and having no superior in disappeared as remonstrants against sanguinary the army, and sent him to the Hospital to conflicts, but they have become the instagators of look after the wounded, and many were the combat-the loudest in the cail for blood. gratified and rejoiced at his appearance In the same rank stood once the Anti-Capital for they knew that they would have attention punishment; and they, too, have gone over to the and they got it; nearly all will recover, one has side of war. Their cry for the sacrifice of human died, he has gone to his long home, James life rises more piercingly than all others, and Thompson died August 8, in the hospital at Bev- never sinks into silence. Not only are they the erly, of wounds received at Rich Mountain. He advocates of war; but they have extemporised a was but a boy, just starting in life, I knew him well; but he has gone. Yesterday Jonathan Murphy, of Company A, was buried; he belonged any of these opportunities of defense which the to Captain Dobbs' company; he died in the hos- civil law extends to the accused. "Shoot Patterpital. And now as I write, another cortege passes, the body enclosed in a rough, rude coffin and erals. Shoot Gen. Butler where Le stands wrapped in the American flag, borne by six stal- hang the traitors of Baltimore, bombard and deswart men on their shoulders. He belonged to troy the city, and let the innocent perish with the the 3d Ohio. Thus we go. Thus will we continue to go, and at the end of three years most of a paper so tender of the life of murderers that it us who left Indianapolis hale and hearty, full of never failed to denounce Judge and jury for conenthusiasm and joy, and desiring to meet the victions and the Governor for permitting the law enemy of our country, will be decimated, thinned | to take its course. and gone to our long home; the cold clods of the | What is the meaning of this inconsistency in valley, or the rocky earth of the mountain, will human nature? What turns this lamb-like tencover us, we shall pass away like the summer derness all at once into tigerish blood thirstiness? flower; but we will not be forgotten, our fathers. We will not attempt the solution. It is in part, brothers, sons and friends, will ask, why is it however, due to this, that the philanthropy of thus? Why do the bones of our kindred bleach | these men were false, and was a mere form for and whiten on the hill-side and valley? And the venting their hatred of their fellow men. There answer will come up from the heart of each in never was one of the tribe that was not a persethe same strain, and all joining in one acclaim, cutor and an enemy of his fellow men, and an in will revenge upon the authors and instigators of this war, that meed of condemnation at the ballot disgraceful restraints. And in the next place.

box and upon the stump which shall consign them these creatures are always cowardly; their recoil to infamy and scorn. But why muse and reflect upon this? Are not revolt of their timid natures from the idea of sufmany of us better off beneath the sod than living, fering and death-and the wild cry of "kill, kill, when deserted by family and friends, when the kill," which they now set up, is the natural utter heart strings are broken and the last tie that binds | ance of souls whose cowardice has become frantic man to man obliterated and cast asunder, why at the approach of danger. desire to live? Better, far better for many of us | To show how Mr. Sumner spoke in 1849, we to be buried in an enemy's soil, wehre the wolf quote a passage from his Peace Oration of that and bear shall prowl over us, than ever return. vear: But why reflect upon the pass? Let it be buried, forgotten. Let the dead bury the dead and the find at once a divine standard, of unquestionable living wait until the dread summons comes.

Yesterday a scouting party was sent out by Col. Kimball, consisting of Bracken's cavalry and a few infantry, which were fired on no 'glory' when he slew Abel; nor would Abel by rebels killing two cavalry and one infant- have won 'glory' had he, in the exercise of strict ry man. The names of the cavalry killed are Hawthorn, and Harry Chayne, formely of the Sentinel. They fell dead. About a hundred rebels attacked them. Col. Kimball and Major Harrow repaired to the scene of action with two companies of infantry and thirty cavalry. They captured two prisoners and were still fighting when a storm broke the wire and we are its brothers.

without further advices, but you will get them by elegraph before this reaches you. A flag of truce came in from Gen. Lee asking for an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Reynolds has answered it but the reply is not received. cidal. They branded the opposing force-even They have Dr. Fletcher, a resident of your under the well loved names in the Republic—as place, and son of Calvin Fletcher. He was a scout impious, and constantly refused 'honor,' thanksand his fate is uncertain. His brother, Miles J., giving, or 'triumph,' to the conquering chief came yesterday morning, but had heard nothing whose sword had been employed against his of his capture. One Clark was captured with fellow-citizens, even though traitors and rebels. him. Their fate is unknown; but Cols. Sullivan, As the Brotherhood of Mankind—now professed Heffren and others offer to release them if possi-ble. Their place at present is unknown. I hope they may be released. All the 13th will aid in

he undertaking. Commissary Tarkington and Quartermaster Levering are now here. We will have business ers, so by irresistible consequence, all war must put through now as it should be. Our camp is in be fratricidal. And can 'glory' come from frapretty good health now and getting along well, tricide? No, no! In the clear light of Christrian am in great haste and can not write more. I truth, shame and sorrow must attend it; nor can will endeavor to write twice a week hereafter, but between the duties of drill and guard I have not much time.

1 am, &c.,

A. B. C.

any war, index unaded to be justly made the occasion of 'honor,' of 'thanksgiving,' or of 'triumph.'

Sarely none can hesitate in this conclusieu, who

AN UNTIMELY WEDDING APPROACHING .- A are not fatally imbued with the Heathen rage of wedding is on the tapis of New York, which excites much gossip. The Nestor of Presbyte- were Venitians first, and Christians afterwards.' rian clergymen, an octogenarian in years, but a widower of only a few months, is about to marry a lady of at least half a century in years, with sold charms amounting to about \$200,000. Taking all the circumstances into consideration. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, one would be tempted to apply to this case the old phrase about "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring."

All is vanity. It is a blood red phantom sure to fade and disappear. They, who strive after it, Ixion-like, embrace a cloud. Though seeming, for a while, to fill the heavens, cloaking

WHOLE NO. 1,154.

Cling to the Principle.

doing the public business to the best advantage

as necessary to the business prosperity of the

money in the banks, and wrong that it shall keep

it in the sub-treasury? These are stubborn in-

quiries which will present themselves to the hon-

est mind, and which, unless we take it for grant-

ed that the end of all these things has come, will

decide our action in the present crisis. Either

through years the Democratic party have been

wrong in their principles, or they must apply them

office in every State in the North. They long

and patiently endured the taunt that they were

"Union-savers," in their devotion to the Constitu-

their high conservative ground, and virtually de-

sert the Republic in the hour of trial? Is it not

al to the government? Was not Stephen A.

Douglas a loyal man? Can devotion to the coun-

try assume a better form than his precepts, his

Punishment Men.

from the punishment of the murderer, was the

"Confessing the Brotherhood of Mankind, we

accuracy and applicability, by which to estimate

the achievements of battle. No brother can win

'glory' from the death of a brother. Cain won

self-defense, succeeded in slaying the wicked Cain. The soul recoils in horror from the thought

of praise or honor, as the meed of any such mel-

ancholy, hateful success. And what is true of a

contest between two brothers, is equally true of a

contest between many. No army can win

'glory' by dealing death or defeat to an army of

"The ancient Romans, ignorant of this sacred

and most comprehensive relation, and recognizing only the exclusive fellowship which springs from

a common country, accounted civil war as fratri-

an unchristian distinction of honor between civil

war and international war. As all men are broth-

any war, under whatever apology of necessity it

"Tell me not, then, of the homage which the

world yet offers to the military chieftain. Tell not of the 'glory' of War. Tell me not of the 'honor' or 'fame' that is won on its murderous

From the Albany Argus.

the stars, it must, like the vapors of the earth, In all questions of public policy there is a con-stitutional and a business right or wrong, which pass away. Milton has likened the early contests of the Heptarchy to the skirmishes of the crows and kites; but God and the exalted Christianity are just as absolute and unchangeable as moral of the future, shall regard all the bloody fueds of men in the same likeness; and Napoleon and Al-ander, so far as they were engaged in war, shall principles have been right, and have ever had for their foundation a true appreciation of the ends of seem to be monster crows and kites. Thus shall it be, as mankind ascend from the thrall of bru-tish passions by which they are yet degraded. Nobler aims, by nobler means, shall fill the soul. A new standard of excellence shall prevail; and honor divorced from all deeds of blood, shall be government. They have ever regarded the nation as an aggregation for business purposes, whose affairs ought to be conducted with strict come the inseparable attendant of good works alone. Far better, then shall it be, even in the judgment of this world, to have been a doorkeep-

> ler in the tents of War.' The Confiscation Bill.

er in the house of Peace, than the proudest dwel-

The Washington Star, which has strongly supported the war, has the following remarks on the Act to turn loose the negroes in the Southern

UNTIMELY LEGISLATION.-Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of the Union as involved in the current war, than the enactment of the confiscation bill now before Congress. As sent back to the Senate to the House, it seems to amount to a scheme to take any and every man's negroes from him, who choose to fancy to be turned loose on society. Or, in other words, to a virtual proclamation on the part of the Government that the end and the aim of the war is to

abolish slavery throughout the South So far as the hope of ending the contest speedily and at a reasonable pecuniary cost, is concerned, the enactment of such a law will be eminently disastrous to the Union cause. Were Congress to vote the oligarchy a hundred thousand soldiers, and raise, equip and provision them for a year, the latter would not be as much strengthened for a prolonged contest, as by making the

bill in question, law.

More than half the population of the South stand ready to side actively and earnestly against the oligarchy, so soon as the United States cripple their power by military means. Had we won the battle at Bull's Run instead of losing it, not one in ten of the people of Fairfax, Loudoun, Jefferson, Frederick and Hampshire counties who failed to follow the retreating oligarchic army, would have adhered twenty-four hours afterwards to the "Southern Confederacy." With this bill a law, however, the effect will be to unite most of the South as one man against the cause of the Union, as being in reality a mere cover for a war for the extermination of slavery from the United States; and to engender throughout the North widespread and embarrassing opposition to its prosecution with energy likely to bring it

speedily to a triumphant issue. We sustain the cause of the Government wi h heart and soul, as being the cause of the restoration of the Union; and there are millions on millions of the most reliable supporters of the Government's war policy, who, with us, deprecate a resort on its (the Government's) part to unmistakable revolutionary means to checkmate the oligarchy, as heartily as they deprecate the revoluionary means to which the oligarchy have resorted to compass the revolutionary ends at which

The Democratic party are for the Union first, last, forever. They endeavored to sustain it by While we do not pretend to look to the Constipeaceful means. They will fight for it in war. tution and laws as they now exist, to furnish the means through which alone the Union may be restored, in the name of the millions of nonsympathizers with abolitionism now sustaining the government with might and main, we protest earnestly against the unnecessary apparent entire The Peace Party and the Anti-Capital change of the purpose and character of the war, that bids fair to be involved in the enactment of A copy of Charles Sumner's address before the the bill in question, as amended by the House. American Peace Society, in 1849, turns up among The Government may get volunteers without limit as to numbers, and money without stint, with which to fight for the restoration of the Unionbut not apparently to work out the mere purpose of abolitionism. -denounces it as unchristian, barbarous, inhu-

The Fight Near Springfield-Further

Particulars. Sr. Louis. August 12.-The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last as forwarded by one of General Lyon's aids-de-camps to General Fremont: country, which had just come triumphantly out of Gen. Lyon, in three columns under himself, Gen. Sigel, and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, Whenever the country has been engaged in a attacked the enemy at half-past six on the mornwar with a foreign enemy, the Peace Party has ing of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800, killed and wounded. blood, the waste and havoc which attend national

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head contests! This party has disappeared, however, of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals

McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were all destroyed during the action. Sigel left one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bring ing off his baggage trains, and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report taken from a special messenger, who brought special dispatches

to Gen. Fremont: Early on Saturday morning Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Davis Creek, on Green's Prairie, a few miles south west of Springfield, where he took strong position on rolling ground. At twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began Severe cannonading was kept up two or three hours, when the fire of Captain Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

flank, and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right. then began a terrific attack and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp. Shells from Totten's artiflery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed. A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight,

Gen. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's

and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon as Gen. Lyon was leading on his column his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another and as he turned around to his men waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victor he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved upon General Si Pursuit continued until night-fall, when our little army rested for the night. In the encampment of the enemy, Sunday morning Gen. Sigel fearing the enemy might re-cover, and attempt to cut his command off from

Springfield, fell back upon that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. On reaching Springfield, fearing great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Sigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him at the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that General Sigel has not been disturb-

ed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among whom a Colonel of distinction. The messenger

not remembering his name. The sword and horse of McCulloch were among Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla,

and General Sigel and his army may be consider THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE.-The Cincinnat

Commercial says : Gen. McDowell speaks in his official report of porchending an attack from the enemy by the way of Blackburn's Ford, on the very day that he made the attack at the Stone Bridge. It appears from letters to the Southern papers, that Beaure-gard did actually propose to attack the left wing of the U. S. army, and was prevented from doing so by receiving information from one of his scouts that the army was in motion and about to give him battle. The story which has been circulated extensively that General Beauregard knew on the morning of the battle of Manassas, the plan of at-tack determined upon by General McDowell, is untrue. There is convincing evidence that Beau regard did not know where the real blow was to be struck before he received it. He moved for-ces from his right to his left wing only after the battle had been raging for some hours.